Albert Einstein is widely regarded as possibly the single greatest genius who has ever walked the earth, if one is believe the popular culture. All over the world, the image of this Semitic-looking Jew is held up to be the face of intelligence itself: yet, if an objective analysis of what he actually contributed to science is undertaken, the truth emerges: he contributed nothing original or new to the field of quantum mechanics, nor any other science.

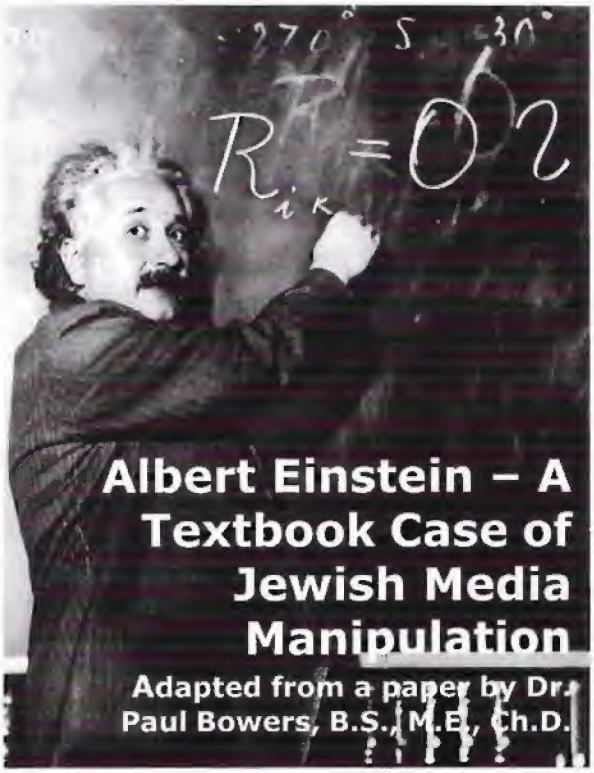
In fact, the reality is that Einstein was a first class plagiarist, who blatantly stole from other people almost every single thing he published and, where any original mathematical work had to be done, got his long-suffering wife to do the necessary, because he was personally incapable of it.

Einstein's schooling record is the first indication of a problem with the common conception of a genius. He left school at the age of 15 with pitiful grades and no diploma. On top of that, in 1895, Einstein failed a simple entrance exam to an engineering school in Zurich, Switzerland. Hardly the mark of a wondrous genius, and, when compared to real giants of science, a stark indication that this was no *wunderkind* at all.

Such is the extent of the Jewish grip over the media –and as a result, the popular idiom – that the very word "Einstein" has come to take on the meaning of someone with supposedly a super high IQ. Yet how accurate is this description in reality? Was Albert Einstein really a genius? Or is it actually just a result of the overactive Jewish media's creation?

After failing his entrance exam, Einstein entered a lesser school hoping to use it as a stepping stone to the engineering school he could not get into, but after graduating in 1900, he still could not get a position at the engineering school. Unable to go to the school as he had wanted because of his poor academic ability, Einstein then got a job as a lowly paid clerk at the patent office in Bern. He kept this unimportant job until 1909, all the while trying to get a position at a university – without success.

It was during this time that Einstein, allegedly while working a full-time job as a clerk, without the aid of a research facility, any support of an institution or any of the things normally associated with academic breakthroughs of this nature, he apparently wrote four ground-breaking essays in the field of theoretical physics and quantum mechanics – in his spare time.



These four papers dealt with the following concepts: 1. The foundation of the photon theory of light; 2. The equivalence of energy and mass; 3. The explanation of Brownian motion in liquids; 4. The special theory of relativity. The theory of relativity is the most famous idea falsely attributed to Einstein. This 1905 paper dealt with what Einstein called the Special Theory of Relativity, with the "General Theory" only being published in 1915. The 1905 theory contradicted the traditional Newtonian mechanics and was based upon two premises: 1. In the absence of acceleration, the laws of nature are the same for all observers; and 2. Since the speed of light is independent of the motion of its source, then the time interval between two events is longer for an observer in whose frame of reference the events occur at different places than for an observer in whose frame of reference the events occur in the same place.

This is the idea that time passes more slowly as one's velocity approaches the speed of light, relative to slower velocities where time would pass faster. This theory has been validated by modern experiments and is the basis for modern physics. But these two premises are far from being originally Einstein's. First of all, the idea that the speed of light was a constant and was independent of the motion of its source was not Einstein's at all, but was proposed by the Scottish scientist James

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Maxwell in 1878. Maxwell studied the phenomenon of light extensively and first proposed that it was electromagnetic in nature. He wrote an article to this effect for the 1878 edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. His ideas prompted much debate, and by 1887, as a result of his work and the ensuing debate, the scientific community, particularly Lorentz, Michelson, and Morley, reached the conclusion that the velocity of light was independent of the velocity of the observer. Thus, this piece of the Special Theory of Relativity was known 27 years before Einstein wrote his paper.

This debate over the nature of light also led Michelson and Morley to conduct an important experiment, the results of which could not be explained by Newtonian mechanics. They observed a phenomenon caused by relativity but they did not understand relativity. They had attempted to detect the motion of the earth through ether, which was a medium thought to be necessary for the propagation of light. In response to this problem, in 1880, the Irish physicist George Fitzgerald, who had also first proposed a mechanism for producing radio waves, wrote a paper which stated that the results of the Michelson Morley experiment could be explained if, ". . . the length of material bodies change, according as they are moving through the ether or across it by an amount depending on the square of the ratio of their velocities to that of light." This then, is the theory of relativity, 13 years before Einstein's paper.

Furthermore, in 1892, Hendrik Lorentz, a Dutch scientist, proposed the same solution and began to greatly expand the idea. All throughout the 1890s, both Lorentz and Fitzgerald worked on these ideas and wrote articles strangely similar to Einstein's Special Theory detailing what is now known as the Lorentz-Fitzgerald Contraction. In 1898, the Irishman Joseph Larmor wrote down equations explaining the Lorentz-Fitzgerald contraction and its relativistic consequences, seven years before Einstein's paper. By 1904, "Lorentz transformations," the series of equations explaining relativity, were published by Lorentz. They describe the increase of mass, the shortening of length, and the time dilation of a body moving at speeds close to the velocity of light.

The Frenchman Henri Poincaré, had, in 1898, written a paper unifying many of these ideas. He stated seven years before Einstein's paper: ". . . we have no direct intuition about the equality of two time intervals. The simultaneity of two events or the order of their succession, as well as the equality of two time intervals, must be defined in such a way that the statements of the natural laws be as simple as possible."

Professor Umberto Bartocci, a mathematical historian, of the University of Perugia claims that Olinto De Pretto, an industrialist from Vicenza, published the equation $E=mc^2$ in a scientific magazine, *Atte*, in 1903. Einstein allegedly used De Pretto's insight in a major paper published in 1905, but De Pretto was never acclaimed. De Pretto had stumbled on the equation, but not the theory of relativity, while speculating about ether in the life of the universe, said Prof Bartocci. It was republished in 1904 by Veneto's Royal Science Institute, but the equation's significance was not understood. In short, by 1904, everything in "Einstein's paper" regarding the Special Theory of Relativity had already been published.

According to Professor Bartocci, a Swiss Italian named Michele Besso alerted Einstein to the research and in 1905 Einstein published his own work. It took years for his breakthrough to be grasped. When the penny finally dropped, De Pretto's contribution was overlooked while Einstein went on to become the century's most famous scientist. De Pretto died in 1921. "De Pretto did not discover relativity but there is no doubt that he was the first to use the equation. That is hugely significant. I also believe, though it's impossible to prove, that Einstein used De Pretto's research," said Professor Bartocci, who has written a book on the subject.

Anyone who has read Einstein's 1905 paper will immediately recognize the similarity and the lack of originality on the part of Einstein. Thus, we see that the only thing original about the paper was the term 'Special Theory of Relativity.' Everything else was plagiarized. Over the next few years, Poincaré, became one of the most important lecturers and writers regarding relativity, but he never, in any of his papers or speeches, mentioned Albert Einstein. Thus, while Poincaré, was busy bringing the rest of the academic world up to speed regarding relativity, Einstein was still working in the patent office in Bern and no one in the academic community thought it necessary to give much credence or mention to Einstein's work. Most of these early physicists knew that he was a fraud.

The same thing applied to Einstein's paper on Brownian motion, the subject of another of Einstein's 1905 papers. Brownian motion describes the irregular

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motion of a body arising from the thermal energy of the molecules of the material in which the body is immersed. The movement had first been observed by the Scottish botanist Robert Brown in 1827. The explanation of this phenomenon has to do with the Kinetic Theory of Matter, and it was the American Josiah Gibbs and the Austrian Ludwig Boltzmann who first explained this occurrence, not Albert Einstein. In fact, the mathematical equation describing the motion contains the famous Boltzmann constant, k. Between these two men, they had explained by the 1890s everything in Einstein's 1905 paper regarding Brownian motion.

The subject of the equivalence of mass and energy was contained in a third paper published by Einstein in 1905. This concept is expressed by the famous equation $E=mc^2$. Einstein's biographers categorize this as "his most famous and most spectacular conclusion." Even though this idea is an obvious conclusion of Einstein's earlier relativity paper, it was not included in that paper but was published as an afterthought later in the year. Still, the idea of energy-mass equivalence was not original with Einstein.

That there was equivalence between mass and energy had been shown in the laboratory in the 1890s by both J. J. Thomsom of Cambridge and by W. Kaufmann in Göttingen. In 1900, Poincaré, had shown that there was a mass relationship for all forms of energy, not just electromagnetic energy. Yet, the most probable source of Einstein's plagiarism was Friedrich Hasenöhrl, one of the most brilliant, yet unappreciated physicists of the era. Hasenöhrl was the teacher of many of the German scientists who would later become famous for a variety of topics.

He had worked on the idea of the equivalence of mass and energy for many years and had published a paper on the topic in 1904 in the very same journal which Einstein would publish his plagiarized version in 1905. For his brilliant work in this area, Hasenöhrl had received in 1904 a prize from the prestigious Vienna Academy of Sciences.

Furthermore, the mathematical relationship of mass and energy was a simple deduction from the already well-known equations of James Maxwell. Scientists long understood that the mathematical relationship expressed by the equation $E=mc^2$ was the logical result of Maxwell's work, they just did not believe it.

Thus, the experiments of Thomson, Kaufman, and finally and most importantly, Hasenöhrl, confirmed Maxwell's work. It is ludicrous to believe that Einstein developed this postulate, particularly in light of the fact that he did not have the laboratory necessary to conduct the appropriate experiments.

In this same plagiarized article of Einstein's, he suggested to the scientific community, "Perhaps it will prove possible to test this theory using bodies whose energy content is variable to a high degree (e.g., salts of radium)." This remark demonstrates how little Einstein understood about science, for this was truly an outlandish remark. By saying this, Einstein showed that he really did not understand basic scientific principles, and that he was writing about a topic that he did not understand.

Two of the scientists from whom Einstein plagiarized whole sections of his "work" which was then presented to the world by the Jewish-dominated media as his own original discoveries: left, the Scottish scientist James Maxwell, and right, the French Mathematician Henri Poincarre.

In fact, in response to this article, J. Precht remarked that such an experiment "lies beyond the realm of possible experience."

The last subject dealt with in Einstein's 1905 papers was the foundation of the photon theory of light. Einstein wrote about the photoelectric effect. The photoelectric effect is the release of electrons from certain metals or semiconductors by the action of light. This area of research is particularly important to the Einstein myth because it was for this topic that he unjustly received his 1922 Nobel Prize. But again it is not Einstein, but Wilhelm Wien and Max Planck who deserve the credit. The main point of Einstein's paper, and the point for which he is given credit, is that light is emitted and absorbed in finite packets called quanta. This was the explanation for the photoelectric effect. The photoelectric effect had been explained by Heinrich Hertz in 1888. Hertz and others, including Philipp Lenard, worked on understanding this phenomenon.

Lenard was the first to show that the energy of the electrons released in the photoelectric effect was

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not governed by the intensity of the light but by the frequency of the light. This was an important breakthrough. Wien and Planck were colleagues and they were the fathers of modern day quantum theory. By 1900, Max Planck, based upon his and Wien's work, had shown that radiated energy was absorbed and emitted in finite units called quanta. The only difference in his work of 1900 and Einstein's work of 1905 was that Einstein limited himself to talking about one particular type of energy — light energy. But the principles and equations governing the process in general had been deduced by Planck in 1900. Einstein himself admitted that the obvious conclusion of Planck's work was that light also existed in discrete packets of energy. Thus, nothing in this paper of Einstein's was original.

After the 1905 papers of Einstein were published, the scientific community took little notice and Einstein continued his job at the patent office until 1909, when he finally managed to get his long coveted position at a university. However, even then, he was ignored, and it would be another ten years before he received any sort of prominence when a Jewish-controlled newspaper started singing his praises – for papers allegedly published 14 years earlier!

With Einstein's academic appointment in 1909, he was placed in a position where he could begin to use other people's work as his own more openly. He engaged many of his students to look for ways to prove the theories he had supposedly developed, or ways to apply those theories, and then he could present the research as his own or at least take partial credit.

In this vein, in 1912, he began to try and express his gravitational research in terms of a new, recently developed calculus, which was conducive to understanding relativity. This was the beginning of his General Theory of Relativity, which he would publish in 1915. But the mathematical work which underpinned this paper was not done by Einstein. As his earlier academic record had shown, he was incapable of it. Instead, it was performed by the mathematician Marcel Grossmann, who in turn used the mathematical principles developed by Berhard Riemann, who was the first to develop a sound non-Euclidean geometry, which is the basis of all mathematics used to describe relativity.

The General Theory of Relativity applied the principles of relativity to the universe; that is, to the gravitational pull of planets and their orbits, and the general principle that light rays bend as they pass by a massive object. Einstein published an initial paper in 1913 based upon the work which Grossmann did, adapting the math of Riemann to Relativity. But this paper was filled with errors and the conclusions were incorrect. It appears that Grossmann was not smart enough to figure it out for Einstein. So Einstein was forced to look elsewhere to plagiarize his General Theory. Einstein published his correct General Theory of Relativity in 1915, and said prior to its publication that he, "completely succeeded in convincing Hilbert and Klein." He is referring to David Hilbert, perhaps the most brilliant mathematician of the 20th century, and Felix Klein, another mathematician who had been instrumental in the development of the area of calculus that Grossmann had used to develop the General Theory of Relativity for Einstein.

Einstein with Dutch scientist Hendrik Lorentz, from whom he stole much of his "work" and for which Lorentz was never given any credit.

Einstein's statement regarding the two men would lead the reader to believe that Einstein had changed Hilbert's and Klein's opinions regarding General Relativity, and that he had influenced them in their thinking. However, the exact opposite is true: Einstein stole the majority of his General Relativity work from these two men, the rest being taken from Grossman. Hilbert submitted for publication, a week before Einstein completed his work, a paper which contained the correct field equations of General Relativity.

What this means is that Hilbert wrote basically the exact same paper, with the same conclusions, before Einstein did. Einstein would have had an opportunity to know of Hilbert's work all along, because there were friends of his working for Hilbert. Yet, even this was not necessary, for Einstein had seen Hilbert's paper in advance of publishing his own. Both of these papers were, before being printed, delivered in the form of a

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lecture. Einstein presented his paper on November 25, 1915 in Berlin and Hilbert had presented his paper on November 20th in Göttingen. On November 18th, Hilbert received a letter from Einstein thanking him for sending him a draft of the treatise Hilbert was to deliver on the 20th. So, in fact, Hilbert had sent a copy of his work at least two weeks in advance to Einstein before either of the two men delivered their lectures, but Einstein did not send Hilbert an advance copy of his.

It is clear that Einstein simply plagiarized the work and then presented it, hoping to beat Hilbert to the punch. Not only did Hilbert publish his work first, but it was of much higher quality than Einstein's. It is known today that there are many problems with assumptions made in Einstein's General Theory paper. We know today that Hilbert was much closer to the truth. Hilbert's paper is the forerunner of the unified field theory of gravitation and electromagnetism and of the work of Erwin Schrödinger, whose work is the basis of all modern day quantum mechanics.

That the group of men discussed so far were the actual originators of the ideas claimed by Einstein was known by the scientific community all along. In 1940, a group of German physicists meeting in Austria declared that "before Einstein, Aryan scientists like Lorentz, Hasenöhrl, Poincaré, etc., had created the foundations of the theory of relativity." However, the Jewish media did not promote the work of these men. The Jewish media did not promote the work of David Hilbert, but instead they promoted the work of the Jew Albert Einstein.

As we mentioned earlier, this General Theory, as postulated by Hilbert first and in plagiarized form by Einstein second, stated that light rays should bend when they pass by a massive object. In 1919, during the eclipse of the Sun, light from distant stars passing close to the Sun was observed to bend according to the theory. This evidence supported the General Theory of Relativity, and the Jew-controlled media immediately seized upon the opportunity to prop up Einstein as a hero, at the expense of the true genius, David Hilbert.

On November 7, 1919, the London *Times* ran an article, the headline of which proclaimed, "Revolution in science — New theory of the Universe — Newtonian ideas overthrown." This was the beginning of the force-feeding of the Einstein myth to the masses. In the following years, Einstein's earlier 1905 papers were propagandized and Einstein was heralded as the originator of all the ideas he had stolen. Because of this push by the Jewish media, in 1922, Einstein received the Nobel Prize for the work he had stolen in 1905 regarding the photoelectric effect.

The establishment of the Einstein farce between 1919 and 1922 was an important coup for world Zionism and Jewry. As soon as Einstein had been established as an idol to the popular masses of England and America, his image was promoted as the rare genius that he is erroneously believed to be today. As such, he immediately began his work as a tool for World Zionism. The masses bought into the idea that if someone was so brilliant as to change our fundamental understanding of the universe, then certainly we ought to listen to his opinions regarding political and social issues. This is exactly what World Jewry wanted to establish in its ongoing effort of social engineering. They certainly did not want someone like David Hilbert to be recognized as rare genius. After all, this physicist had come from a strong German background.

In August of 1934, the day before a vote was to be taken regarding installing Adolf Hitler as President of the Reich, Hilbert signed a proclamation in support of Adolf Hitler, along with other leading German scientists, that was published in the German newspapers. So the Jews certainly did not want David Hilbert receiving the credit he deserved. The Jews did not want Max Planck receiving the credit he deserved either. This German scientist would stay in Germany throughout the war, supporting his fatherland the best he could.

The Jews certainly did not want the up-and-coming Erwin Schrödinger to be heralded as a genius to the masses. This Austrian physicist would go on to teach at Adolf Hitler University in Austria, and he wrote a public letter expressing his support for the Third Reich. This Austrian's work on the unified field theory was a forerunner of modern physics, even though it had been criticized by Einstein, who apparently could not understand it.

The Jews did not want to have Werner Heisenberg promoted as a rare genius, even though he would go on to solidify quantum theory and contribute to it greatly, as well as develop his famous uncertainty principle, in addition to describing the modern atom and nucleus and the binding energies that are essential to modern chemistry. The reason for the Jewish dislike of Heisenberg was rooted in the fact that he would, under the Third Reich, go in to head up the German Atomic

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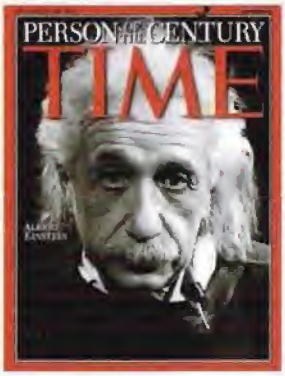
Bomb project and serve prison time after the war for his involvement in the Nazi state machinery.

No, the Jews did not want to give credit to any of a number of Germans, Austrians, Irishmen, Frenchmen, Scotsmen, Englishmen, and even Americans who had contributed to the body of knowledge and evidence from which Einstein plagiarized and stole his work. Instead, they needed to erect Einstein as their golden calf, even though he repeatedly and often embarrassed himself with his nonfactual or nearsighted comments regarding the work he had supposedly done. For example, in 1934, the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* ran a front page article in which Einstein gave an "emphatic denial" regarding the idea of practical applications for the "energy of the atom." The article says, "But the 'energy of the atom' is something else again. If you believe that man will someday be able to harness this boundless energy-to drive a great steamship across the ocean on a pint of water, for instance - then, according to Einstein, you are wrong."



Again, Einstein clearly did not understand the branch of physics he had supposedly founded, though elsewhere in the world at the time theoretical research was underway that would lead to the atomic bomb and nuclear energy. But after Einstein was promoted as a god in 1919, he made no real attempts to plagiarize any other work. Rather, he began his real purpose - evangelizing for the cause of Zionism and World Jewry.

Though he did publish other articles after this time, all of them were co-authored by at least one other person, and in each instance, Einstein had little if anything to do with the research that led to the articles; he was merely recruited by the co-authors in order to lend credence to their work. Thus freed of the pretense of academia, Einstein began his assault for World Zionism.

In 1921, Einstein made his first visit to the United States on a fund-raising tour for the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and to promote Zionism. In April of 1922, Einstein used his status to gain membership in a Commission of the League of Nations. In February of 1923, Einstein visited Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. In June of 1923, he became a founding member of the "Association of Friends of the New Russia," revealing himself to be an out-and-out communist sympathizer.

In the 1930s, he actively campaigns against all forms of war, although he would reverse this position during World War II when he advocated war against Germany and the creation of the atomic bomb, which he thought was impossible to build. In 1939 and 1940, Einstein, at the request of other Jews, wrote two letters to Roosevelt urging an American program to develop an atomic bomb to be used on Germany - not Japan. Einstein would have no part in the actual construction of the bomb, theoretical or practical, because he lacked the skills for either.

In 1952, Einstein, who had been instrumental in the creation of the State of Israel, both politically and economically, was offered the presidency of that country, an offer he declined. Finally, on April 18, 1955, this outright Jewish fraud died. His death was just the beginning of his usage and exploitation by World Jewry. The Jewish-controlled media continued to promote the myth of this "super-Jew" long after his death, and as more and more of the men who knew better died off, the Jews were more and more able to aggrandize his myth and lie more boldly.

This brazen lying has culminated in the Jewish-owned *Time* magazine naming Einstein the "Person of the Century." Thus the lie over Einstein rolls on, with seemingly no end in sight.